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WEEKLY REVIEW.

General News Summary.

Fifteen buildings were burned in Chamols, Mo., May 18th. Loss \$20,000. A block of stores was destroyed by fire, May 7th, in Rushford, Minn. Loss, \$27,-

A great discovery of native of copper and silver is reported from Laramie, Wyoning Territory.

Ashbrook's pork house, St. Louis burned May 18th. Loss estimated at \$15,000 On the 18th of May one hundred

ressels were fast in the ice off the coast of New Brunswick. By an explosion of gunpowder at

Copenhagen, May 18, elx persons were killed and many injured. Twenty-five buildings were burned

18th. Loss \$100,000. At Bath, Maine, a firm has now contracts for building nineteen ships, eleven of which are on the stoc'cs.

The shipment of tea to America and Australia from India, is estimated at 2,000,000 pounds per annum.

Mrs. John Martin was fatally, and her two children seriously burned in Chicago, May 19, by the explosion of an oil stove. Gleason's knitting factory, at Sene-

ca Falls, was destroyed by fire May 18th, and 300 operatives are out of employment. A heavy snow storm prevailed in

northern Wisconsin, May 11th, and several inches fell. A slight snow fell at Milwaukee. Wm. T. Emmett, an extensive charcal dealer and land owner in Madison county, Illinois, shot himself fatally in St. Louis, May

The Democrats of the Seventh District of Indiana have nominated Wm. E. English for Congress by acclamation. He is a son of Wm. H. English.

The House committee on naval af fairs have sat down heavily on the scheme of Mr. Calkins, to start out another expedition to the North Pole.

A fire, May 7th, destroyed nearly the entire lumber yards of A. J. and C. E. Lovell. of Montague, Mich., with 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 feet of lumber. Loss over \$50,000.

smaller than last year, except perhaps in Texas, owing to increased attentioventhe to produc ing cereals. A fire in Leadville, Colorado, May

19th, burned property value 1 at \$200,000 in-cluding the Windsor Hotel and the Academy of Music. A body, not identified, was found in the ruins. In the accident on the Northern Pacific Railroad, May 17, three persons were il led, and a large number of other workmen badly injured. The train was one containing

workmen, and the accident was caused by the breaking of an axle. The leading article in the "North American Review" for June, is a paper by Senator W. B. Allison, on "The Currency of the Future," in which he indicates measures that will have to be taken by Congress for issuing a been extinguished. This is followed by a

number of other papers of great interest. The sale is announced to take place, June 7th, at the Muscatine fair grounds, of a variety of trotting stock, the property of Daniel Hayes, and F. and C. L. Warfield. The sale will be unusually attractive, as it will include trotters, stallions, brood mares and colts. It is said that the catalogue contains the finest bred lot ever offered at public sale in the

The tanner's strike in Chicago continues, and is assuming the form of a lockout. The employers threaten to put in machinery and dispense with manual labor altogether. It is stated that the employers agreed to stand by each other and stop all work in case of a strike of some of the houses. and discharge all their men. About 800 are out

There are reports of destruction by a tornado which passed through Arkansas a few days ago. In Polk county there was great damage and some loss of life. The residence of Mr. Turner, at Iron Forks, was demolished. and two children killed. Mr. Turner was badly and his wife fatally injured. Mr. McDaniels' residence was torn to pieces, and his wife scriously if not fatally injured. The entire fam ily of Scott Lindsay were badly hurt, and Mrs. James Davis, a visitor, probably fatally injured. Mr. Barber lost every building on his farm and Mr. McKnight's residence was destroyed, the occupants escaping. Joseph Pepper's daughter was killed, and Mr. Holmes and wife fatally injured. The Baptist church at Gardner was destroyed. It is estimated that fifty farms were devastated, and the destruction in the county never had a precedent. The damage is not less than \$180,000 in Icili and Polk

Crime and Criminals.

Augustus Leighton, colored, was hanged in New York, May 19th, for the murder

Guiteau on the 23d of May signed three affidavits to be used in future proceedings.

W. W. Rea, sentenced to be hanged at Pulaski, Tenn,, May 19th, for the murder of J. T. Goodwin, successfully accomplished suicide by taking morphine.

In Stafford, N. H., May 234, Eli Foye aged 50, shot his wife, from whom he had been separated, as she was returning from a visit to her mother's grave. Foye was arrested. Robert A. Smith who killed Charley Yost at Mt. Vernon, Ill., a few days ago, has

been captured by a posse after being shot several times and seriously wounded. There are fears of mob violence. Charles W. Yost was shot and killed by R. A. Smith in Mt. Vernon, Ill., on the evening of May 16th. The murderer escaped to the woods, but at last accounts a posse was in pursuit. Bad feeling had existed between the parties on account of an election which occurred

Dr. Henry W. Kendall was found in meadow near Byrasuse, N. Y., May 18th, with bullet hole in his head. A full kit of resurrecting tools were found near the body. It is supposed he was engaged in body snatching.

Bell McDonald and Jim Martin, chiefs of a gang of train robbers who a mouth ago stood off a squad of Texas rangers and robbed the Texas Pacific train at Ringer's Station, have been arrested. There are now only two mem-

ore Edwards, who left Fort Smith with the former's wife a month since. The parties were arrested at Uarlisle Station, near L'ttle Rock, May 234. They left the court room and the men began firing. Whitten fell dead after

eight shots were fired. A fatally tragedy was enacted in the Choataw Nation May 15th. Two brothers, Jefferson and George Finley, while working in cornfield fell into a dispute, when George shot his brother, then secured a horse and fled toward Texas. Jefferson died within a few hours after being shot.

The gambling houses of Chicago are all open again, and some of them running more attractive establishments than ever. Possibly without any good reason for so thinking, the gamblers are convinced that the prosecutions against them are not!bona fide, and say they do not intend to be intimidated.

A double murder of peculiar atrocity was perpetrated near Lebanon, Ry., on the night of May 17th. A colored woman 55 years of age and her daughter, aged 10 years, were horribly butchered. The body of the woman Waxabyahatchie, Texas, on the night of Ma was found near the house, face downward, in water six inches deep, with a heavy stone placed on her head. The child was stabbed in bed, It is supposed the crime was committed by tramps, who entered the bouse for plunder. A pocket book of the child containing eighty cents was taken. Great mystery surrounds the murder and the community is intensely excited.

> Guiteau in a letter to the Star says he will hold the American people, from the Executive down to the court en bane, responsible for taking h is life. He says if the time has arrived for him to leave this world he is willing. He asks unconditional parden or nothing, and wants the Executive to so understand it. He also says if the jurists representing the court en bane decide the case according to law there s but one decision they can make-No jurisliction. If they decided it contrary to law, the matter will rest with the President, and they will have incurred the wrath of Almighty God.

News from Abroad. ENGLAND.

Gladstone denied in the Commons that the repression bill was the outcome of English resentment. It was contemplated long before the Phonix Park disaster. He desired to pass practically unaltered. Parnell spoke most moderately. The bill passed to a second reading, 383 to 45.

A meeting of the Irish Parliamentary party has unanimously condemned the repression bill. The four Jeannette survivers who had arrived at Liverpool salled from that port Accounts from nearly all parts of the for New York, May 18th. The Mayor of Liver-South agree that the acreage in cotton will be pool cordially entertained them. The party was escorted aboard the steamer for America

IRELAND. The Freeman's Journal publishes a long anonymous letter, bearing the date of London, professing to be the confession of the assassins of Cavendish and Burke. Over twenty persons are said to be implicated in the crime, and all are Englishmen. The writer says they attended the funeral of their victims The story is considered to be a hoar.

A cable from Dublin says evictions of tenants for non-paymen's of rents have been resumed in many parts of the country. The adness and astonishment that followed the assassination of the Irish Secretary have had the effect of stopping all kinds of work for the time, and agitators are taking advantage of the situation. Process is again prepared to oust the tenants in arrears. In county Galway alone stable currency after the national debt has 300 tenant farmers have been evicted inside of a week and work goes on while national organtures. The measures for representation proposed in Parliament are creating a revulsion of feeling throughout the country. There was a desire and hope that the murderers might be brought to justice but the now growing feeling is that Parliament is determined to believe, no matter what happens, there are no good traits or tender feelings in Irishmen and means to push oppression and coercion to the extreme The result is that the fire of revolutionar sentiment which had been allowed to smoulder has been reawakened by the action of the coercion and repression bill. Murmurs of discontent and dissatisfaction are heard at the cours pursued by Parnell, and the voluntary disclosures made by Irish leaders and those forced by Forster have had a very bad effect, and a truce will not be tolerated by the mass of the people eogaged in the agitation. The feeling gain ground that Parnell, apparently to distinguish himself, is slowly slipping away.

RUSSIA.

It is reported that riots have broken out among the peasants in the southwest They demand a registribution of land. Two ons of the nobility were sacked.

SPAIN.

In the Chamber of Deputies the Minister of Justice announced that the Govern-ment would introduce at the next session a bill establishing trial by jury, and a new penal code framed on very liberal principles.

Early Map of Illineis.

Hon. Elihu Washburne presented to the city of Galena, Illinois, two old and curious maps which were picked up by him, while in Paris. The first one is a map of "Canada, or New France." and was published in Paris in 1703. thirty years after the discovery of the Mississippi river at the mouth of the Wisconsin, 1673, by Joliet and Marquette. On this map, both the Galena and the Dubuque lead mines are put down (Mine de Plomb), and they are among the first lead mines discovered by white men in the North American continent. A river is marked on this map which answers to the Galena river. What is now Lake Michigan is put down as "Lac des Illinois," the original name of the Lake. The second map was published in 1745, and is called the "Map of Louisiana, the Course of the Mississippi, and the neighboring courtry." The "Mine de Plomb," is put down on this map the same as the map of 1708, but the river to which no name was then applied, is given the name of "Riviere a la Mine." What is now Wisconsin is designated on this map as the "Country of the Renards;" of the northern part of Illinois, the Country of the Mascoutent;" of the central and southern part of Illinois, as the 'Country of Illinois;" Rock river as the "Assenisipi au Riviere a la Roche;" the Illinois river as "Riviere des Illinois;" the Ohio river, as "Loyo, or La Belle Riviere;" the Wabash, as the "Riviere

w. T. Whitten has been following the Diamond Dyc colors. One package colors I to

maps Chicago, written "Checagou,"

correctly located.

WASHINGTON,

Sammary o Congressional Proceedings.

SENATE. adversely the resolution thanking Engineer Meiville, and the same was indefine tely post-poned. The five per cent bill was taken up, and Garland supported it. After a general discussion upon the question as to whether military scrip lands were entitled to be considered as among that actually sold upon which 5 per cent was to be paid, the bill went over. Adjourned. TOWN May 17th .- Or

HOUSE. The House remembed the bank charter extension bill. The bill was read by sections for amendment. Murch, of Maine, offered an amendment roducing from 20 to 3 years the period for which banks may extend their succession. He was willing to allow banks 3 years to go into some honest business. Rejected—yeas, 61; nays, 117. Buckner, of Missouri, moved to make the period 10 years. Yeas and nays were ordered on the motion, pending which the matter went over for the day. Adjourned.

SENATE. Washington, May 18.—The House bill suthorizing the receipt of United States gold coin in exchange for gold buillon passed. The five per cent land bill was taken up. Saulsbury's amendment, probibiting States from receiving money or applying any pay to agents to procure it, was amen'ed by Beck's adding the words: "except this be in accordance with the laws of the States, passed after the passage." Beck's adding the words: "except this be in accordance with the laws of the States passed after the passage of the act." Adopted. Vance advocated an amendment requiring that the granting of lands devoted to railroads and educational purposes in the States named be ascertained, and opposed the bill. Morgau offered an amendment, which was accepted by the friends of the bill, requiring that a payment of five per cent in eash be made instead of bonds. Morrill gave notice of an amendment to the bill. Adjourned.

On motion of Kasson a bill was passed providing that any person being originally a citizen of the United States, who has been min railzed as a subject of Great Britain, may publicly declare his renunciation of such maturalization and resume his character and privileges as a citizen of the United States by signing an instrument to that effect. The House resumed consideration of the bank charter extension bill, the pending question being on the amendment offered by Buckner, reducing the period for which banks may extend their charters from twenty to ten years. Lost by a voice of 92 to 118. Cannon offered an amendment that national banks now or hereafter organized having a capatal of \$150,000 or less shall not be required to keep on deposit with the Treasurer of the Tnited States bonds in excess of \$10,000 assured for their circulating notes, and such national banks having HOUSE. cess of \$10,000 assured for their circulating notes, and such national banks having on deposit bonds in excess of that amount are authorized to reduce their circulation by the deposit of lawful money as provided by law. Adopted—reas, 102; nays, 96. Several other amendments were adopted, but the bill was not finally disposed of. The speaker lad before the House a message from the President transmitting the concluding report, of the Secretary of State and accompanying papers relative to the imprisonment of Thomas Childs and Carlos Webber in Mexico. Referred. Adjourned.

Washington, May 19th.—House bills were passed appropriating \$500,000 for public buildings at Louisville, \$75,000 for Hannibal, \$600,000 for Detroit, and \$100,000 for Council Bluff. The Senate bill passed for \$100,000 for La Crosse. The five per cent bill was taken up. The pending amendment was referred. The debate then turned on Hoar's amendment to refer the openion. debate then turned on Hoar's amendment to refer the question to the court of claims, the right of appeal to the Supreme Court. The amendment was lost. An amendment by Farlev was adopted, admitting California to the benefits of the bill, and requiring the money of that State to be held as a school fund. A motion to indefinitely postpone the bill was lost. Other amendments were adopted, after which the bill passed by 23 to 17. Adjourned.

Townsend introduced a bill to establish a board of commissioners of Inter-State Commerce as a bureau of the Interior Department—referred. The House resumed the consideration of the bank charter extension bill, the tion of the bank charter extension bill, the pending question being on the amendment offered by Crapo as an independent section. The amendment was adopted. Other amendments were voted down. A motion by Murca to lay the bill on the table was lost. Buckner moved to recommit the bill-lost. The bill then passed by a vote of 125 to 67. A joint resolution was passed by a vote of 125 to 67. olution was passed appropriating \$16,000,000 to SENATE.

SENATE.

Washington, May 22.—The bill increasing the pension of Cel. D. C. Thomas was indefinitely postponed. Miller of California, introduced a joint resolution authorizing the President to declare martial law in Alaska—referred. The Geneva award bill came up as unfinished business, but no progress was made for some time in consequence of an effort by Pugh to enter a motion to reconsider the final vote on the 5 per cent land bill. Pugh temporarily withdrew Lis motion. Hoar then addressed the Senate on the Geneva award bill. Garland moved a substitute to include the payment of the insurance people, and excluding the exculpated cruisers and war premium claims. He gave notice of a further amendment referring the whole matter to the court of claims. The bill went over without sction. A communication was received from the The bill went over without action. A communication was received from the Secretary of War, asking a special appropriation of \$35,000 not later than January 1st, for the purp-we of dispatching a vessel with men and supplies for the relief of the expedition of last year sent to Lady Franklin Bay. Adjourned.

uestion under consideration again, but uorum was present. Adjourned.

SENATE.

Washington, May 23.—Logan reported from the military committee that provisions be insert-ed in the army appropriation bill for the estabed in the army appropriation bill for the estabinhment of an army and navy hospital at Hot
Springs, Ark. Referred. Pugh moved to reconsider the final vote on the passed five per
cent land bill to be returned from the House.
Adopted—26 to 22. The Senate bill admitting
Dakota into the Union was objected to by
Groome and laid aside. The G-nevs award bill
was taken up. All the amendments of the reconstructed bill were passed as received from
the House—38 to 12. Adjourned.

The religious education of the young is terribly neglected in this country. "Are you a Methodist?" "No, Sir." "A Presbyterian" "No. air." "Well what are you?" "Why, sir, if anything, I am just a little Episcopalian on

Some for pleasure, some for pain, Some for the warmth of a gental clime, Some for the joy of a coming time. Waiting for husbands or perhaps for wives, Impatient for the destiny of our lives To be unfolded to our anticipating eves, Walting for will dreams to be fulfilled, Watching for the crumbling of the castles have loved to bulld. Waiting for the bliss the future is to bring,

wing Ploats onward to perhaps realize The fanciful dreaming of other bright eyes. Waiting for homes with fond endeavor, Longing for the illusive pleasure Of reigning in a tiny kingdom all our own. Waiting for some dear one's coming, Filled with an impatient 'onging: Eagerly wishing the hours away That shall bring to a close a restless day.

Thus losing the happiness that ever on the

understand. Peering into futurity enxious to know If our list of good deeds, done here below Shall weigh in the balance 'twixt right ar

And puzzling our minds with things we canno

Wearying our brain with reason and plans,

wrong, And we be permitted to join in the song Of glorious rejoicing on the last great day, When our many sins may be washed away. Patiently waiting for the promised peace, When earthly trials all shall cease. And one in the gathering 'round the throne, We may dwell forever in the heavenly home

Charles Darwin. John Fiske to June Atlanti It is fitting that in the great Abbey. where rest the ashes of England's noblest heroes, the place of the discov-

objection will doubtless continue to be urged against scientific explanations of natural phenomena so long as there are men who fail to comprehend the profoundly theistic and religious truth, that the action of natural causes is in itself the immediate action of the Deity. It is interesting, however, to see that, as theologians are no longer frightened by the doctrine of gravitation, so they are already outgrowing their dread of the doctrine of natural

and destiny of man which were cur-

rent in former times. In this respect

it has wrought a revolution as great as

that which Copernicus inaugurated and

Newton completed, and of very much

the same kind. Again has man been

rudely unseated from his imaginary

throne in the center of the universe,

but only that he may learn to see in

the universe and in human life a richer

and deeper meaning than he had be-

fore suspected. Truly, he who unfolds

to us the way in which God works

through the world of phenomena may

well be called the best of religious

teachers. In the study of the organic

world, no less than in the study of the

starry heavens, it is true that "day un-

to day uttereth speech, and night unto

The Southern Drummer.

The traveling salesman, or "drum

mer," is one of the chief features of the

mercantile business of the South, at

present. I do not think I traveled an

States, without the company of at least

one of these men, nor stopped at any

railroad hotel without meeting one; and

usually there are several of them pres-

ent at such places at the same time. It

must be said that most of these young

men are kind and obliging to their fel-low-travelers,—to everybody, indeed; and the uncomplaining indifference with which they accept the miserable

fare of Southern eating-houses and ho-

tels may claim a degree of respect,

though they are commonly treated bet-

ter than anybody else on the road.

(The clerk of the pretentious railroad

hotel at Montgomery, Alabama, added

fifty per cent. to my bill when he learn-

ed that I was not a drummer.) I was

interested in observing and studying

this class of young men, and in learn-

ing how they regarded their own life

and occupation. There are a few el-

derly men, of excellent character, on

the road, but most of them are young,

and are somewhat peculiar. Many of

them regard themselves as the real merchants and principal business men

of the country, and speak of the houses

which employ them as if they (the mer-

chants in the cities) were mere subordi-

nates, cragents, employed by the drum-mers to put up and forward the goods sold on the road. I heard many dis-

cussions among these traveling sales-

men of the various methods by which

they could se conduct business as to

night showeth knowledge,"

une Atlantic.

But little was done in the House to-day, as many members began to fillibuster against the Mackey-Dibble contested election case. Nothing was done until 2:45, when the Sargeaut-at-Arms appeared with the members. The usual explanations, speeches and by plays followed, when further proceedings under the call were dispensed with, and the vote recurring on the question under consideration again, but no question under consideration again, but no

HOUSE. A call of the House was ordered, but soon proceedings under the call were dispensed with. No quorum was present and no business trans-acted. Adjourned.

SENATE. Washington, May 24.—Logan reported favorably from the military committee, and asked immediate consideration on House joint resolution appropriating \$16,000,000 to supply deficiency in the appropriation for army pensions for the current fiscal year—passed. The senate passed the Senate bil for the relief of the officers and crew of the Monitor which fought the repel stanger Merrima: in 1862. The supply bill came up and was modified so as to perm't dissatisfied land owners to sue for damages in the court of claims within one year, and the bill passed. Adjourned. HOUSE.

The request of the Senate for a return of the 5 per cent land bill was acceded to. Calkins, rising to a question of personal privilege, sent to the Clerk's desk and had read that portion of the letter written by Hewitt to Hanning, which charges that the committee on elections refused to investigate charges of forgery preferred before that committee. A colloquy took place between Calkins and Hewitt, until a call of the House was ordered. A querum was found to be present, and a motion to reconsider was tabled. After some flibustering, the House adjourned.

the mother's side."

A Providence woman contrived to get false advertisement of her enemy's Ubache, or de St. Jerome." ,On both death into the papers, with the age set down at thirty-eight years and the "Miss" inserted to remind the reader that she was still unmarried. Murder isn't savage enough for some folks.

of business which they control, frequently threatening to "carry the trade over to another house." They always have the best rooms, and the best of everything at the hotels, and when several of them meet at the same house they are apt to have "little suppers" together. They are usuly extremely hospitable on such occasions, and often invited me to foin them, but I always begged to be excused. A good deal of wine is for bringing all classes of person consumed at these suppers. It is a part the various islands to Honolulu to great of "the necessary traveling expenses," as they explained to me. At Jackson, Mississippi, arriving late at night at the their eyes to catch sight of the king and hotel. I found myself in a merry com- his suite among so many passengers. pany of drummers, who greeted me and as the steamer passed dock after with effusive cordiality and offers of un- dock this living, moving, swelling limited hospitality. The leader ex- ocean of humanity swept on and on, plained that they were "all as drunk as the devil, but g-g-goo-good-natured. an Indian jungle. The military band An' we're jus' as glad to see you's if played the Hawaiian authem, and many you were sober!' The traveling-sales- an eye was filled with tears. His majesman method of doing business seemed to me clumsy and costly, and the older men on the road in the South say they do not believe the system will be maintained for many years in its present pro-

Moral Advancement of the Race. Popular Science Monthly for June.

As an advanced science implies a advanced art-so the great advances of the sciences and arts imply a corresponding development of human intel-ligence. The principle of action and reaction prevails in the world of mind as in the world of matter, and while the human intellect, by cogent applications erer of natural selection should be of its powers, has established multitudinear that of Sir Isaac Newton. Since nous differentiations in things once in the publication of the immortal Prin- extricably intermingled. a corresponcipia, no scientific book has so widened ding differentiation and specialization the mental horizon of mankind as the of its own powers has inevitably result-Origin of Species. Mr. Darwin, like ed. But specializations of knowledge Newton, was a very young man when by human inquiry has resulted in imhis great discovery suggested itself to provements of the powers of the human him. Like Newton, he waited many mind. The strain now but on human years before publishing it to the world. power to keep pace with the advances Like Newton, he lived to see it become already made is an assurance that there part and parcel of the mental equip- will be in the future no lack of occasion ment of all men of science. The theo- for continued mental development. All logical objection urged against the departments of human enterprise have Newtonian theory by Leibnitz, that it in truth been already so marvelously substituted the action of natural developed as to defy the camplete grasp causes for the immediate action of the of any but specialists of more than or-Deity, was also urged against the Dar- dinary capacity. Croakers may find winian theory by Agassiz; and the same fault and stigmatize the advance of the age as mainly material. Never did carping criticism have poorer ground for its averments. The material advance is fully matched by the n oral advance. Proofs of it are so multiplied as scarcely to deserve enumeration. Liberty to think boldly and to give free utterances to honest convictions is fast becoming a sacred principle of society. Liberty of person, and equal justice -irrespective of rank and wealth-are now almost everywhere recognized as selection. On the Sunday following divinest principles of government. The Mr. Darwin's death, Cannon Liddon, at sick and unfortunate, instead of being St. Paul's Cathedral, and Cannons to die without aid or to pine through a strewn with roses, and works of love Barry and Prothero, at Westminster miserable existence, are now every- done by the servants greeted ey, agreed in referring to the Darwinian theory as "not necessarily hos- those whom fortune has subjected to tile to the fundamental truths of reless severe trials. Sumptuary laws are ligion." The effect of Mr. Darwin's now not only known to be useless but work, has been, however, to remodel their principle is condemened. Private war has almost ceased to be waged; and the theological conception of the origin the duty of revenge, once sanctioned by religiou, has given place to the duty of forbearance and forgiveness. The wellbeing of one's neighbor is now universally felt to be the good fortune of one's self. Vast accumulations of wealth, instead of being squandered in the purchase of places and useless decorations

Henry Clay's Poverty. Wentworth's Chicago Lectur

tions.

for elevating one's self above his fel-

lows, are now employed in educational,

industrial, and eleemosynary founda-

Mr. Clay had a large and expensive family, and he keenly felt his poverty, while he lost no opportunity of expressing his gratitude to friends, known and unknown, for all kinds of favors. The day upon which Mr. Webster made his celebrated speech, in March 1850, he was highly enolgizing it at divner, when some of a poem "The Botante Garden," the one asked him if he did not think Mr. Webster's influence had been greatly impaired by his allowing certain wealthy men in Massachusetts to settle hour by railway, while in the Southern an annui'y upon him for abandoning his practice in the courts so as to devote more time to public affairs. Mr. Clay responded: "In view of the manust in which my note was paid at the bank of Kentucky, I do not think I ought to speak upon that subject. With difficulty had I raised the money to say the interest when I want to the back to sak a renewal. The cashier said I had no note there. I asked him what had become of it and he told me heaves instructed to answer no questid is. And never have I been able to out who paid it; but," turning to dge Conrad, of New Orleans, he said: udge, I always supposed you had ething to do with that matter." To which he responded: "Whether I or any one else had anything to do with the me ter, you will never know." Mr. Clay then said: "In view of my many opponents, I am as thankful for the secrety as the money; but, when I am free from public life, I am going to intend the many many who were such benfree from public life, I am going to ininsist woon knowing who were such benefactors." When some one said: "Mr.
Clay, your friends will never let you be
free from public life," "In that view,
gentleman," said he, "bear witness to
my in xpressible gratitude to my friends,
not only for their favor, but for their
manner of bestowing it," adding that
there was but one unpleasant thing about
it, that it was the only present that he
had ever received that he could not
divide with his friends. Here Judge
Conrad observed: "That need not froudivide with his friends. Here Judge Conrad observed: "That need not trouble you, as you had liberally divided the proceeds before you gave the note." "You are right," says Clay; "the note was given principally to take up the paper of friends which I had indorsed."

Elephants it is believed, can be taught bring the principal profits to their own to play billiards. If so, it will be a pockets. They speak of the trade as great relief to young men who are now theirs, and not that of the houses they obliged to give up so much of their val-represent, and often talk of the amount cable time to this work.

Kalakana at Home Again London Standard. A correspondent sends us some extracts from a letter describing the reception of King Kalakaus on his return from Europe to his home in the Hawaiian Islands. It was written by Count Robert Von Ochihaffen, a German nobleman, his majesty's personal adjutant,

who, after alluding to the preparations the king, says: Thousands of faces gazed eagerly at our craft, and strained equestrians and pedestrians mixing like ty and suit were now transferred to a small steamer, and as we stepped ashore twenty thousand voices shouted their welcome. People lined both sides of the street for two miles; garlands, ferns and wreaths of flowers adorned every male and female. The streets were thickly covered with greens and shrubs, flags were hoisted and every window was graced with the Hawaiian flag, all church bells ringing at once. His majesty and suite entered the state carriage. drawn by six sprightly bays, and as he passed the lines of spectators, hurrah after hurrah rent the air, the military presenting arms, the band playing the anthem. the different Masonic and other lodges giving their signs of welcome, all uncovered. The children sang hymns, the public shouted "Aloha." throwing their hats into the air, and others discharged fireworks; every street rossing was adorned with an arch of triumph, covered with flowers, mottoes, frescoes, Chinese lanterns, crowns and flags. Slowly only could the carriage move. The gates of the palace gardens were most tastefully and art.ficially decorated. Shields in all different national colors united in one bunch, with the Hawaiian on the top facing each column, his majesty's portrait in lifesize being in the center. Thousands of persons followed slowly, steadily and orderly behind standard-bearers in na ional costume. The military were in their new German uniform, the school children were dressed in white with red sashes, bearing mottoes and standards. One had a representation of the two hemispheres on it, with "Kalakaua, our circumnavigator," another, "Hail to the chief who in triumph advances," another, "Lives there a man with soul so dead, who never to himself has said, This is my own, my native land." At last the king ascended the grand staircase of the palace, where his queen and sister awaited him. The whole palace where. His majesty kissed his queen, then his sister, and tears of joy streamed down her royal cheeks-a sincerer, truer, heartier welcome cannot be imagined. These Hawaiians are a tender-hearted, loving people, and vie with each other in their love for one who so

Darwin and his Ancestry

kaua I.

richly deserves it as their king, Kala-

Popular Science Monthly for June. Mr. Darwin died at his home, Down House, near Orpington, England, April 19th. He had been suffering for some time from weakness of the heart, but continued to work till the last. He was taken ill, after having enjoyed an apparent improvement, on the day before his death, with pains in the chest, faintness, and nausea, from which he never recov-

Mr. Darwin inherited his scientific astes from two successive generations of ancestors, and has transmitted them to some of his children. His grandfather, Dr. Erasmus Darwin, was a distinguished botanist, and was the author mer.ts of which are decidedly more botanical than poetical, but which has a place in English literature; and of the "Zoonomia, or the Laws of Organic Life," a work in which the theory of development was plainly foreshadewed. His father, Dr. Robert Waring Darwin. was a Fellow of the Royal Society. His grandfather on the mother's side was the celebrated Josiah Wedgwood, whose name is intimately associated with the Wedgwood eathernware.

Charles Robert Darwin was born in Shrewsbury, England, February 12, 1809, and received a preparatory eduestion at the grammar-school of that place, under the head-mastership of Dr. Samuel Butler, author of one of the old standard text-books on geography, and after ward Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry. He entered the University of Edinburgh when sixteen years old, and two years later, in 1827, went to Christ's College, Cambridge, whence he was graduated Bachelor of Arts fou years afterward. The more than is known definitely of his special pursuit, at these institutions is that at Edinburgh he gave some attention to marine goology, and read his first scientific paper, "On the Movement of the Ova of Frustra' before the linion Society, and that at Cam-bridge he was especially interested in

botany. "How came those holes in your el-bows?" said a widowed mother to hes only son. "Oh, (mother, I hid behind the sofa when Colonel Gobler was saying to Maria that he'd take her, even if you had to be thrown in, and so I held my tongue and laughed in my sleeves till I bust 'em."

Prodigality and waste do not destroy half the number that are destroyed by unsatiable lust for accumulation.